

REMARKS

Claims 1-47 remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-5 and 39-47 over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins and Katariya

In the Office Action, claims 1-5 and 39-47 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,453,339 to Shultz et al. ("Shultz") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,442,589 to Takahashi et al. ("Takahashi"), in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,389,421 to Hawkins et al. ("Hawkins"), and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2002/0091789 ("Katariya"). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Claims 1-5 and 39-47 recite a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

The Examiner alleged that the motivation to modify Shultz with the disclosure of Hawkins is to further improve time required to retrieve information as taught by Hawkins at col. 4, lines 1-9. However, Hawkins at col. 4, lines 1-9 discloses "Limiting to one watermarking thread per processor can avoid the reduction in overall throughput which may result from multiple processor-intensive threads running simultaneously on a single processor. This is achieved in a preferred embodiment of the invention by means of a control process which only starts one such thread on each processor and which obtains new tasks from the watermarking process input queue only when a previous watermarking operation is complete." Thus, the benefit that Examiner relies on that is allegedly disclosed by Hawkins at col. 4, lines 1-9 is a result of using a plurality of processors **NOT** simply the use of threads. Thus, simply modifying Schultz to use threads would **NOT** result in improve time required to retrieve information unless Schultz were further modified to implement a plurality of processors. However, Applicants' claimed features do **NOT** recite reliance on a plurality of processors, although such features could be implemented with a plurality of processors. Thus, the Examiner has failed to provide motivation why one of ordinary skill in the art would further modify Shultz to implement a plurality of

processors that is required to achieve the benefit that is relied on by modifying Shultz with Hawkins. The Examiner has STILL failed to provide motivation why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Shultz to implement an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 1-5 and 39-47.

Moreover, the Examiner acknowledged that Hawkins' threads are used for watermarking. However, the Examiner alleges that Hawkins' discloses an information retrieval system acting on behalf of a user request that implements requests in threads and executes each thread individually (see Office Action, page 5). However, the Examiner is AGAIN ignoring what Applicants' claimed features rely on threads for, i.e., to aggregate services for an individual user. The Examiner has STILL failed to provide a single reference that discloses or suggests using a thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 1-5 and 39-47.

Moreover, the Examiner relies on Hawkins' motivation to use a thread on a plurality of processors. However, the Examiner has STILL failed to provide motivation why one skilled in the art would modify Shultz with any type of thread, much less a thread to aggregate services for an individual user. Shultz's invention is directed toward providing a content server that provides channels that are created for individual users (see col. 13, lines 2-4). However, Shultz's disclosure is able to perform such functions WITHOUT the use of threads to aggregate services for an individual user. Thus, even if Hawkins' thread were used to aggregate services for an individual user, which it is not as discussed above, the Examiner has STILL failed to provide motivation why one skilled in the art would modify Shultz to use threads, much less modify Shultz with a user object module implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 1-5 and 39-47.

The Examiner relies on Katariya to allegedly disclose the acknowledged deficiency in Schultz in view of Takahashi and Hawkins. In particular, the Examiner acknowledged that Schultz in view of Takahashi and Hawkins fails to disclose a user object module implementable as an individual

thread to aggregate services for an individual end user and that the recited data worker module performs the service for the user object module (see Office Action, page 6). The Office Action relies on Katariya to allegedly disclose a web server 145 that the Examiner alleges equates to Applicants' claimed user object, with the Examiner alleging that web servers can be implemented as a single thread to aggregate services for an individual end user (see Office Action, page 6). The Examiner alleged that Katariya discloses a data worker module that performs the service for a user object module allegedly equating to Katariya's disclosure of "clips" that are returned to the web server which then aggregates the data to be presented to the user (see Office Action, page 6). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Katariya mentions use of a thread within a single paragraph. Katariya discloses at paragraph [0032] "In one particular embodiment, the caching scheme is based on a threading model, such that multiple user threads are allowed. In addition, the caching scheme utilizes an indexing model known in the art as a direct-chained caching model; the cache content has a limited lifetime (record expiration model); the caching scheme is also based on a record access model providing for record protection (locking) when multiple threads add, read, delete and update index entries in parallel; and, the caching scheme utilizes data compression; the cache has very intensive heap memory use."

Thus, Katariya fails to support the Examiner's assertion that web servers can be implemented as a single thread to aggregate services for an individual end user. In fact, implementation of a single thread to perform any function would defeat the purpose of using threading in the first place. If the Examiner continues to allege that a web server can be implemented as a single thread to aggregate services for an individual end user, which is unsupported by the Examiner's cited prior art, the Examiner is requested to provide prior art to support the Examiner's allegation.

Moreover, Katariya's uses threading with a "caching scheme". Katariya fails to disclose or suggest using threading for anything related to the disclosed Katariya's "clips", much less use of threads for a user object module

that is implementable as an individual **thread** to **aggregate** services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 1-5 and 39-47.

Thus, Shultz modified by Takahashi, Hawkins and Katariya would STILL fail to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual **thread** to **aggregate** services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 1-5 and 39-47.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-5 and 39-47 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 10 and 14 over Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and IBM

In the Office Action, claims 10 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, and further in view of *A Process for Customized Information Delivery*, IBM ("IBM"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 10 and 14 are dependent on claim 1, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claims 10 and 14 recite a user object module that is implementable as an individual **thread** to **aggregate** services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins and Katariya fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual **thread** to **aggregate** services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 10 and 14.

IBM is relied on to disclose a home PC gathering material from the web and translating the material into an audio format for replay in a car (see Office Action, page 9). However, IBM fails to disclose anything related to an individualized network information delivery system and anything remotely related to selective retrieval of the information. All IBM discloses is an in-line translation of material for delivery to an end device, to meet the specific requirements or to trigger event restrictions of an end user.

Thus, Shultz modified by Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, and further in view of IBM, IBM's invention being a generic text to speech conversion, would STILL fail to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 10 and 14.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 10 and 14 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 6-9, 19 and 21 over Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Herz

In the Office Action, claims 6-9, 19 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,029,195 to Herz ("Herz"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 6-9, 19 and 21 are dependent on claim 1, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claims 6-9, 19 and 21 recite a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins and Katariya fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 6-9, 19 and 21.

Herz is relied on to disclose a query engine adapted to query a database for content (see Office Action, page 10). Depending on a user's interest levels for various topics, the system generates a user-customized rank ordered listing of target objects most likely to be of interest to each user (See Herz, col. 35, lines 56-64). Users' target profile interest summaries can be used to efficiently organize the distribution of information in a large scale system and

network (See Herz, col. 34, lines 33-45). Herz directly interconnects clients and servers (See Figs. 1 and 2).

Thus, Herz discloses a system for and method of allowing a user to define criteria that is used to selectively retrieve content from a data source. However, Herz's system and method fails to disclose or suggest use of threads for any purpose related to aggregation, much less disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 6-9, 19 and 21.

Thus, Shultz modified by the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Herz would STILL fail to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 6-9, 19 and 21.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 6-9, 19 and 21 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 11, 12, 15 and 16 over Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and XML

In the Office Action, claims 11, 12, 15 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and further in view of the definition of XML in The American Heritage Dictionary, Fourth Edition ("XML"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 11, 12, 15 and 16 are dependent on claim 1, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claims 11, 12, 15 and 16 recite a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz in view of Takahashi and Hawkins fails to disclose or suggest an individualized network information delivery system interposed between at least one data source and a destination device that

implements **user objects** as **individual threads**, as recited by claims 11, 12, 15 and 16.

The Examiner relies on XML as a metalanguage written in SGML that allows one to design a markup language that facilitates the exchange of data (see Office Action, page 14). Thus, nothing within the definition of and/or the use of XML discloses or suggests using threads for any reason, much less disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an **individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user**, as recited by claims 11, 12, 15 and 16.

Thus, Shultz modified by the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and the definition of XML would STILL fail to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an **individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user**, as recited by claims 11, 12, 15 and 16.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 11, 12, 15 and 16 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 13 over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, XML and McConnell

In the Office Action, claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, XML and further in view of *An Experimental 4-Mb Flash EEPROM with Sector Erase* to McConnell ("McConnell"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 13 is dependent on claim 1, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 13 recites a user object module that is implementable as an **individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user**.

As discussed above, Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and XML fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is

implementable as an individual **thread to aggregate** services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 13.

McConnell is relied on to disclose memory that may be programmed 1 byte at a time and an experimental EEPROM flashing process on 4-Mbs density flash memories (see Office Action, page 16). Thus, McConnell fails to disclose or suggest any details related to the retrieval and forwarding of information from a data source, much less disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual **thread to aggregate** services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 13.

Thus, Shultz modified by Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, XML and McConnell would STILL fail to disclose, teach or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual **thread to aggregate** services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 13.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 13 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 17 over Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Herz and Kantor

In the Office Action, claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Herz, and further in view of *Request for Comments: 977, Network Working Group* to Kantor ("Kantor"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 17 is dependent on claim 1, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 17 recites a user object module that is implementable as an individual **thread to aggregate** services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz modified by the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Herz fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual **thread to aggregate** services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 17.

Kantor is relied on to disclose a Network News Transfer Protocol ("NNTP") to communicate with a news server to transfer articles between servers (see Office Action, page 17). Kantor fails to disclose or suggest any application to the use of threads for aggregation of data. Thus, Schultz modified by the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Herz and Kantor would STILL fail to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 17.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 17 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 18 over Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Small

In the Office Action, claim 18 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and further in view of Request for Comments: 2739, Network Working Group to Small ("Small"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 18 is dependent on claim 1, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 18 recites a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz modified by the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins and Katariya fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 18.

Small is relied on to disclose additional data sources (see Office Action, page 18). Thus, Schultz modified by Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and the disclosure of Small, even with the ability to search additional data sources, fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 18.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 18 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 20 over Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Macera

In the Office Action, claim 20 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,453,339 to Macera et al. ("Macera"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 20 is dependent on claim 1, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 20 recites a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz modified by the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins and Katariya fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 20.

Macera was relied on to disclose a system and method to augment the searchable data sources (See Office Action, page 19). Macera discloses a system and method of converting and routing data packets within a data network (See Abstract), not disclosing or suggesting anything related to using threads to aggregate data, much less a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 20.

- Therefore, Shultz modified with the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Macera would STILL fail to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 20.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 20 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 22 over Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins and Reed

In the Office Action, claim 22 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,088,717 to Reed et al. ("Reed"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 22 recites a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz modified by the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins and Katariya fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 22.

Reed was relied on to disclose a communication system that allows a user to receive an e-mail notification from a database agent monitoring the database when a new entry or a certain condition has been made in that database at col. 6, lines 62-66 (see Office Action, page 20). Reed was further relied on to disclose that a data exchange event is initiated either manually by the consumer or automatically at col. 76, lines 8-9 (see Office Action, page 20).

Reed discloses information contained in a provider database that is transferred and used in communications relationships with different consumers (see col. 9, lines 2-4). The association information is used to selectively distribute information and information updates (see Reed, col. 9, lines 6-8). A distribution server collects information from a provider program and a consumer program (see Reed, Fig. 1).

Thus, Reed discloses selective distribution of information between a provider computer, a consumer computer and a distribution server. Reed fails to disclose or suggest anything related to using threads for aggregation, much less disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 22.

Therefore, Shultz modified with the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Reed would STILL fail to disclose or suggest a user object

module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claim 22.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 22 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 23-25 over Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Reed and von-Bultzingloewen

In the Office Action, claims 23-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Reed, and further in view of Active Information Delivery in A COBRA-Based Distributed Information System to von-Bultzingloewen ("von-Bultzingloewen"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 23-25 are dependent on claim 22, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 22.

Claims 23-25 recite a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Reed fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 23-25.

The Office Action relies on von-Bultzingloewen to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Schultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Reed. In particular, von-Bultzingloewen is relied on to disclose a process to monitor database value changes upon the detection of a change in three CLIPS rules, detecting a change in content, changed value and comparison of a new value to a limit value to determine if an action should proceed (See Office Action, page 21). Von-Bultzingloewen relies on a single set of criteria for reviewing information for relevancy from a data source that is passed to user (See page 218, second column, lines 5-28).

Thus, von-Bultzingloewen fails to disclose or suggest the use of threads for any purpose, much less disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 23-25.

Therefore, Schultz modified by Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Reed and von-Bultzingloewen would still fail to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 23-25.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 23-25 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 26, 30 and 31 over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Zirngibl

In the Office Action, claim 26, 30 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi and Hawkins, Katariya and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,606,596 to Zirngibl et al. ("Zirngibl"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 26, 30 and 31 recite a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins and Katariya fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 26, 30 and 31.

Zirngibl discloses a system and method of creating sound files for a destination device based on user criteria, e.g., a report of the result of a favorite sports team game (See Fig. 3a; col. 5, lines 55-65). Thus, Zirngibl's user specifies a set of criteria for locating and downloading a desired piece of information from a source storing the sound file. Zirngibl fails to disclose or suggest a system and method relying on threads, much less a user object

module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 26, 30 and 31.

Thus, Shultz modified by the disclosure of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Zirngibl fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 26, 30 and 31.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 26, 30 and 31 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 27 and 32 over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Zirngibl and Daswani

In the Office Action, claim 27 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Zirngibl, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,477,565 to Daswani et al. ("Daswani"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 27 and 32 are dependent on claims 26 and 31 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 26 and 31.

Claims 27 and 32 recite a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Zirngibl fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 27 and 32.

The Office Action relies on Daswani to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Shultz in view of Takahashi and Zirngibl to arrive at the claimed features. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Daswani discloses a system and method for retrieving and disseminating information records from Internet sources that includes a client device and an intermediary server system (See Abstract). A request for data can include a data result of a site-specific search according to defined parameters,

information about departure/arrival parameters and gate instructions, a desire to access only existing incoming mail from a certain individual or individuals (See Daswani, col. 7, lines 17-30).

Thus, Daswani discloses a system and method of allowing a user to selectively retrieve data from a data source according to a user defined criteria. However, Daswani fails to disclose or suggest the use of threads for any reason, much less disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 27 and 32.

Thus, Shultz modified by Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Zirngibl and Daswani would STILL fail to disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 27 and 32.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 27 and 32 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 28, 29 and 33-38 over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Zirngibl and von-Bultzingloewen

In the Office Action, claims 28, 29 and 33-38 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins and Zirngibl, and further in view of von-Bultzingloewen. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 28, 29, 33-38 are dependent on claims 26, 31 and 31 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 26 and 31.

Claims 28, 29 and 33-38 recite a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user.

As discussed above, Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya and Zirngibl fails to disclose or suggest a user object module that is

implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 28, 29 and 33-38.

As discussed above, von-Bultzingloewen fails to disclose or **suggest** the use of threads for any reason, much less disclose or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 28, 29 and 33-38.

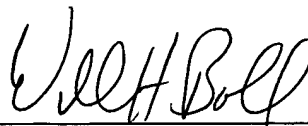
Thus, Shultz in view of Takahashi, Hawkins, Katariya, Zirngibl and von-Bultzingloewen would still fail to disclose, teach or suggest a user object module that is implementable as an individual thread to aggregate services for an individual end-user, as recited by claims 28, 29 and 33-38.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 28, 29 and 33-38 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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